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SKIRT

It is stylish and comfortable. We have just sixteen of these skirts, made of good, heavy cheviots and coverts, mostly dark colors. If we had jackets to match, the suits would cost you \$18 to \$22. As they are skirts alone,

Your Choice, \$4.95.

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Every other kind of paper to be found in the market, and much that is not-we have exclusive patterns.

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Look in our show windows. Come inside and ask questions. Buy if you like.

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street.

ART EMPORIUM,

Telephone 500. Neat and Compact.

The neatest, most compact and best Camera is the Pony Premo, 4x5 or 5x7. No other house has one-third as many differ-ent kinds of cameras. We have everything

Artists' materials of all kinds.

The H. LIEBER COMPANY. 33 South Meridian St.

Ladies, Attention!

We have just received

KNOX'S

Walking and Riding Hats (Fall Styles).

Dalton Hat Co. HIGH-CLASS HATTERS Bates House

"WE PAY THE POSTAGE."

WE send our Gloves by mail over all the central states. Send to us when you are in need of your next pair of Glove. Prices, 75e, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2



CANDLE DRIPS AS CLEWS.

George Kohler, of St. Louis, Arrested on Suspicion of Robbery.

Yesterday afternoon detective Thornton walked into a barber shop at No. 2 Indiana | ing an embarrassment. He went up to see avenue, and there found a man trying to the Governor about it, but they could think sell a lot of old clothes, which he had bun- of no way to swell the campaign fund undled up in a telescope. The fellow even less Charles Cooper could be induced to went so far as to offer for sale what the open his heart and contribute another \$5 detective believed to be stolen goods, to to the good of the cause. In this emer-Thornton. After a little questioning gency there has been some talk of bring-Thornton decided to place him under ar- ing to the front that celebrated "silver rest, and the patrol wagon was sent for. State committee" of which Clark is the the league Sept. 17. The report shows The man had an old-fashioned revolver on him and a handkerchief full of little tri- lecting funds, but up to date R. C. Bell, fles, which in themselves amounted to little, but the clew which they afforded the detective was important. He was charged with grand larceny and carrying concealed

In the telescope were found three pairs of trousers and two coats. On these articles were several small drips of candle grease, presumably made while the prisoner was going through some house after dark. In the handkerchief were found a candle, several cards, a silver-mounted pocketbook containing several cards with "Miss Overstreet" printed upon them. Three letters were also found, one addressed to George Kohler, the name given by the man when he was slated. The letter was dated at St. Louis, Kohler's home. Another was a short note addressed to Dr. W. G. Over-street, city, but there was no clew to the name of the city. The third letstreet, city, but there was no clew to the name of the city. The third letleter was a letter which had been taken from the envelope and which begun "Dear doctor. The letter was written by W. W. Dunnington, of Westfield, Ind., and was of a business character. From it the detective learned that the home of Dr. Overstreet is in Greencastle, Ind. Communication will now be opened with Dr. Overstreet, providing be opened with Dr. Overstreet, providing there is such a man in Greencastle, of which there is little doubt in the mind of the detective. Kohler is a white man, about thirty-five years of age, dark complexioned and wears a dark mustache.

the various committees in their work was beautiful. He would have liked wonderfully well to have received the nomination for Treasurer of State, but was too proud to go after it. He very properly thought it was due his dignity that the nomination should come to him unsought.

PREPARING FOR MORE GAS.

Consumers' Trust to Build a Pumping Station in Hamilton County.

The two natural gas companies which supply this city with fuel are making preparations for more gas this winter. The Indianapolis Gas Company's pumping station is almost ready for operation. Thirty know or thirty-five new wells will be completed by the time the pumping station is in action and the supply of gas that reaches the city is promised to be larger and of stronger pressure than ever before.

The Consumers' Gas Trust Company will expend \$300,000 in extending and bettering its plant. A pumping station will be con-structed at the edge of Hamilton county and the company will draw from a largely the field connecting with the sixteen-inch main which extends into the city from a

A large variety of Tables .- Wm. L. Elder

GOVERNOR STILL WAITS

HE MAY NOT MAKE THE M'CUL-LOUGH APPOINTMENT.

Holds a Conference with Chairman Holt-A Conspiracy to Thwart Sound-Money Men.

The organization of the State Board of Election Commissioners has not been made and the appointment of James E. McCullough as the representative of the Democratic party thereon still hangs fire. Governor Matthews had a long conference with Chairman Holt yesterday afternoon, the result of which was that the Governor declared last evening that the matter had not been settled.

"Nothing has been determined in this matter as yet," said he to a Journal re-

"You are quoted in an afternoon paper as saying that the law gave you no discretion in the matter of appointing Mr. Mc-Cullough when he was recommended by Chairman Holt," was suggessted.

"That is true under certain conditions," replied the Governor, "but certain conditions might arise under which I would be lieve it my duty to exercise some discretion in the matter and would exercise such

"Do you mean by that that you are waiting for some assurance that Mr. Mc-Cullough is in line with the Chicago platform and nominees?" was asked. "On that matter I do not care to make

a statement," replied the Governor. Evidently the conference with Chairman Holt yesterday afternoon was unsatisfac-Holt yesterday afternoon was unsatisfac-tory. The Governor was quoted in an as 25,000 the State will be reasonably sure. afternoon paper as saying that the appointment of McCullough was held up by Chairman Holt until Mr. McCullough should return and they should have some assurance that he was in line with the party. From the talk of the Governor was not obtained to the Governor's satisfaction. Chairman Holt, however, last evening reiterated his statement that he should not change his recommendation and American Sound-money League has sent a committee to Chicago to make an effort to that he knew McCullough to be a good and conscientious Democrat. Thus the matter rests, and in the meantime it is growing | Evansville and Fort Wayne. so late that unless the board is organized this week it can never get through its

The milk in the cocoanut lies in the fact that over a month ago when the National Democratic movement was first started. the little coterie of silver extremists surrounding Governor Matthews determined to use the discretionary power vested in the election board to shut out the National Democratic ticket and prevent it from going on the ballot sheet. It is very questionable whether this could be done without directly overriding the law, even if the board were so constructed as to make it anxious to commit the outrage, but nevertheless they proposed to do it law or no law. The intention was to have the Democratic representative a man who was willing to resort to any trick to accomplish this end and to have a clerk of the board in full sympathy with the purpose of this conspiracy.

These conspirators ran against an unexpected snag when Chairman Holt, of the Popocratic State committee, named James E. McCullough as the Democratic member of the board. Mr. McCullough stated yesterday that he should probably make some speeches for the Chicago ticket and platform, and he long ago announced to his friends that he would support Bryan and Sewall. But this is not the point upon which the conspirators base their real ob-jection to McCullough, though Governor Matthews intimated in his interview published yesterday afternoon that the objec-tions raised against McCullough lay in the fact that he supported the sound-money contention before the convention. The real objection lies in the fact that Mr. McCullough is a man of such reputation and standing in the community that he would not nor could he afford to soil his good name by being a party to such a conspiracy as this. As a member of the board he would be apt to construe the law as it reads, no matter what his political views might be, and this is not the kind of a man that the coterie of sliver howlers who loaf about the Governor's office de-

THE KING OF THE PUSH.

He Cuts a Pathetic Figure in the Campaign.

Allen W. Clark, "king of all the push," ame up from Greensburg yesterday to see now the campaign was coming on, and did not find things just exactly to his liking. He talked around the Grand Hotel for an nour or so and discovered that the campaign was lagging somewhat for the want of funds. Unfortunately the propaganda "the push" is engaged in has not yet progressed to that stage where people who happen to be short of money can "print" what they want, and this shortage is prov head and using it for the purpose of colof Fort Wayne, is the only member of this justly famous organization that has contributed anything, and the other members might feel some hesitancy in asking for contributions from others before they had ionated anything themselves. Clark has been a picturesque but rather pathetic figure in this campaign. He went

ago, and last summer began devoting his entire time and energies to propagating the silver sentiment within the Democratic party in Indiana. He it was who forced the "Maxinkuckee resolutions" through the Democratic Editorial Association a year ago. Then he formed the "Silver League of Indiana" and as president thereof carried on the campaign almost night and day, letting the busines of his newspaper take care of itself. The newspaper business does not take care of itself very well, and just when Clark was at the zenith of his politi-cal glory, at the time of the State conven-tion, the Shylocks winged down upon his But republics are ever ungrateful, and so are conventions. Morgan Chandler's bank down at Greenfield was much more attractive than all Clark's services to the cause of sliver, and the convention passed him coldly by. His cause won, but he him-self was left out. It has taken him a good while to learn that his mission in Demo-cratic politics is ended, and possibly he has not learned it yet. But everybody else has, "I don't see what room there is for that fellow in this campaign," remarked an insignificant Popocratic heeler at the Grand last evening, "He don't seem to know when he's dead."

And thus doth the multitude scoff when

greatness falls. THE TEXAS FUSION.

Plan Was Hatched in This City Last Month.

The plan for fusion in Texas, which it is announced is in fair way to go through, was hatched in this city early in August, increased territory and at least thirty was hatched in this city early in August, more wells. A new main will be built from at the time of the meeting of the national committee of the National Democracy, The subject was first broached then by M. L. street. Remonstrances have been filed against the granting of licenses to these point about twelve miles out. Forty-five subject was first broached then by M. L. Crawford, the Texas member of the committee. It was known that the Populists in mittee. It was known that the Populists in Texas cared much more for their State two remonstrances against the granting of licenses to Lawrence township saloon keepmittee. It was known that the Populists in
Texas cared much more for their State
ticket than for Bryan, whose nomination
they had strenuously opposed at St. Louis.

The board set lext Friday as
the time for hearing the cases. There are
two remonstrances against the granting of
licenses to Lawrence township saloon keepticket than for Bryan, whose nomination
they had strenuously opposed at St. Louis.

The board set lext Friday as
the time for hearing the cases. There are
two remonstrances against the granting of
licenses to Lawrence township saloon keepers, but neither of the saloon men have
they had strenuously opposed at St. Louis.

Upon returning to Texas Mr. Crawford talked the matter over with Populist leaders there and found that they were willing to go into a fusion if they were given the State ticket. E. H. Terrell, of San Antonio, was given charge of the Republican interests in the combination, and came up to Chicago last week. After the convention here a number of the Texas delegates went to Chicago where on last Friday they met to Chicago, where on last Friday they met Mr. Terrell and representatives of the Texas Populists.
At this conference it was agreed that the

Republicans, Populists and National Demo crats should put a fusion ticket in the field Populists being given the State ticket the Republicans the electors and the Na-tional Democrats the congressional nominees. The party returned last Sunday, reaching Texas on Monday, and upon consultation with leaders of the various forces there no difficulty was found in concluding the arrangement. Major Terrell, Colonel Crawford and the others interested in making the combination expressed while there the utmost confidence that if it should be consummated Texas would be taken out of

How Mr. Kern Talks.

Franklin Landers, one of the king bees among the free-silver Democracy, was asked yesterday afternoon whether he had been able to locate A. G. Smith, John W. porter, "and I have not yet appointed Mr. | Kern and James E. McCullough in the present campaign. "I don't know just where they are to be found," replied Mr. Landers, "but I do know that if I believe one-half of what I heard Mr. Kern say upon a recent occasion, I could not possibly vote for Mr. Bryan. Why, he told us that our money would be little better than the Confederate money after the war, when it took \$6,060 to buy a breakfast and cost \$1,000 to curry a horse."

Sound Money in Kentucky. Walter Evans, Republican Congressman from the Louisville district, was in the city yesterday on his way to Chicago. Mr. Evans is a candidate for re-election this year and has an easy thing of it. "Our district," said he, "will go overwhelmingly for McKinley and the whole Republican ticket. As to the complexion of the State, that is yet an unsolved problem. If the Palmer and Buckner ticket polls as many as 30,000 votes Kentucky will be for We cannot tell as yet just what the cam-paign will develop."

Prominent Speakers for Indiana. It has been arranged that ex-Governor Russel A. Alger, of Michigan; Daniel A. Sickles, of New York; Franz Sigel, of quoted above, it seems that that assurance | New York, and Corporal Tanner will make a speaking trip in this State in October. They will probably be in the State Oct. 2, 12, 13 and 14. They will campaign in the middle West together. The Germanget Carl Schurz to make three speeches in this State, one here and one each at

McKinley Pictures at Blacherne. The seven-story Blacherne flat, at Vermont and Meridian streets, presents a good Republican document in itself these days. With the exception of two apartments, where two Popocrats live, every window has a McKinley portrait in it. Each story has seven or eight windows facing Meridian street and many more than this on Vermont street, so that in all the inhabitants of the building required over a hundred portraits to express their senti-

Marion Club's Trip. The Republican barbecue at Seymour

Saturday will be one of the largest Republican rallies in the southern part of the State this season. The uniform marching department of the Marion Club, accompa-The club will take with it its new mascot, who will march at the head of the club. All members are requested to be at the clubhouse, 251/2 East Ohio street, at 8 a. m. Saturday.

Nominations in Every District. Chairman Pickens yesterday stated that National Democratic congressional candidates will probably be nominated in every district in Indiana, except the Second, where the regular nominee, Robert Miers, is accused of being a gold bug. The calls for the conventions will be issued in a few

A Big Rally at Mount Jackson. The Republicans of Mount Jackson had a gala time last night. A drum corps of sixteen members, a glee club of forty girls and about 100 citizens of Bridgport came over to take part in the celebration. William Reagan and W. W. Thornton addressed the

crowd on the money question. Political Notes.

Congressman Overstreet will address the old soldiers at the courthouse this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held the Criminal Court room. The Herculean Republican Club will hold meeting next Saturday night. H. C. Smith, of Cleveland, a colored member of

the Ohio Legislature, will be the principal It was stated in the Journal a few days ago that Rev. Henry C. Riley, a prominent Methodist minister of Penn township, Parke county, who had come out for Mc-Kinley, was formerly a Democrat. Mr. Riley has always been a Prohibitionist, but now believes it to be his duty to vote for

An independent club has been organized in the Thirteenth ward with headquarters at East and Buchanan streets. The following are the officers: President, Page; vice president, James Kelley; secretary, P. J. Connors; treasurer, George F. Logue. The club will meet Tuesday and Friday and announces that it wants literature from all parties. It indorsed John McGregor for County Commissioner.

LIQUOR LEAGUE REPORT.

Nicholson Law Has Driven 700 Sa loons Out of Business.

The executive committee of the State Liquor League met yesterday afternoon and heard the report of Secretary Callen. which will be submitted to the meeting of that seven hundred saloons have been driven out of existence by the Nicholson law and claims, on the other hand, that the manufacture of intoxicants in the State has increased, as has also the importation of liquors. Mr. Callen draws from this that the law is being evaded by persons who are selling without liquor licenses. He points out that by the reduction in the number of saloons the school fund has been materially crippled and some counties have been obliged to shorten the school term.
The report concludes from this that it would be better to allow saloons to run openly and pay a fair license than to legislate them out of business when the legislate them lation did not serve as a stop to the sale

DR. LIGHT'S OIL WELL. Claimed that It Will Yield Over Fifty Barrels a Day.

Dr. R. C. Light, of Broad Ripple, has gone to New York in the interest of his day. In drilling for natural gas in the neighborhood of Broad Ripple it has been discovered that the territory is probably a rich oil field. Several wells have yielded a flow of gas when first drilled, but they soon filled with water or, as is now believed with oil. The verification came when the latest well sunk by Dr. Light filled with oil, though the pressure of gas was so weak that the oil will not run out and has to be pumped. It is believed the capacity of the well will be one hundred barrels a day. Expert oil men have examined the field since Dr. Light's find and land everywhere in the neighborhood has been leased. It is said several companies will prospect for oil, confident that the field will become an important one.

GRANTED 102 LICENSES.

Two Remonstrances Will Be Heard Next Friday.

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday 102 liquor licenses were granted. That cleared the docket of all applications except those of Wade Hill, corner of Columbia alley and Ohio street, and Louis Sussman, No. 205 West Ohio I they had strenuously opposed at St. Louis. I filed application for renewal of license.

HEAR OVERSTREET

BIG CROWD GREETS HIM AT SOUTH-SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Required Three Policemen to Keep the Street from Being Blockaded-A Sound-Money Speech.

The South-side Republican Club opened the campaign, as it intends to conduct its part of it, last night with an address by Hon, Jesse Overstreet, Republican candidate for Congress. The club announces that every Tuesday night hereafter it will have prominent speakers present.

A large audience was present last night to hear Mr. Overstreet. His clear views on the money question and easy manner which he employs in addressing a gathering attracted many Democrats who were still in doubt about the question which is forming the leading campaign topic. Long before Mr. Overstreet arrived at the clubhouse it became evident that the house would not accommodate the crowd, and provision was made for Mr. Overstreet to speak from the front porch. When he arrived and was introduced there were several hundred people occupying seats on the sidewalk and standing up in front of the clubhouse. They greeted the candidate with a cheer, and were very attentive during the time he talked. As the speaker continued the crowd grew, so that before he had concluded the street was almost blocked. It required the efforts of three policemen to keep an open way for vehicles on the side of the street where the speaker

Mr. Overstreet kept pretty closely to the money question, answering several of Mr. Bryan's arguments and giving an exposition of the free-coinage fallacy that was easily and eagerly understood. He was frequently applauded. At one time a man living on Merrill street, almost opposite the clubhouse, attempted to get up a cheer for Bryan, but his effort failed. The attention of the crowd was riveted upon what Mr. Overstreet was saying, and would not be diverted. Mr. Overstreet spoke partly as

"We might be content to rest this question upon the history of the Republican party, for that party has always stood for honest money in our currency. We might be content to approve the position taken by the leaders of our country, for this same position was held by Hamilton, Jefferson and Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Harrison. We might agree to leave it to the consensus of opinion as established by the best nations of the world, for the position now held by the Republican party on the money question is measurably approved by France, Germany, England, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, while the system of monometallism is approved only by China, Mexico and the South and Central American states. But the facts of history and the experiences of this and other nations are supported by the argument of the question, and we are willing to accept the gauge of battle and meet the issue squarely.

UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD. "Whatever conditions now prevail, the present monetary standard has not caused. Whatever the stress there is in business has occurred since 1892. For nineteen years prior to that date we operated under the gold standard. During this time our Nation reached its highest degree of prosperity. The per capita valuation of all property increased from \$870 in 1880 to \$1,036 in 1890, while the per capita debt of the country decreased from \$22.40 in 1880 to \$18.13 in 1890. From 1890 to 1892 the increase in the number of wage earners employed aggregated more than a million, and wages increased 41.71 per cent. In 1890 to 1892 our export trade increased more than \$200,000,000 over our imports, and the deposits in our 000, 90 per cent, of which was estimated to from wage earners alone. Consequent-the gold standard could not have been the cause of the depression which has occurred since 1892. It was the want of confidence occasioned by the threats of the overthrow of our monetary system, coupled with the loss in business occasioned by the failure of sufficient revenue. "Money has two functions-the measure of value and a medium of exchange. As a measure of value it is useful only in the establishment of a standard. As a medium of exchange it is essential that it have cer-tainty and uniformity of value. By reason uniform intrinsic value and its general stability, gold is accepted as the most reliable standard. The standard must be fixed and certain, as any variance will necessarily cause a corresponding variance in all commodities measured by it. By reason of the general acceptance as well as the intrinsic value of gold and silver, these metals are the accepted currency of the world. But by reason of the fact that sil-ver varies in value and has no stability ver varies in value and has no stability sufficient to make it a standard, it is used as currency, but measured by gold.
Mr. Overstreet then proceeded to relate the history of the laws on currency and the history of the Nation's experience with the history of the Nation's experience with the ratios. Continuing, he said: "From Pebruary, 1873, to June 30, 1896, we coined 439,799,041 silver dollars and 35,965,924 trade dollars, making a total of 446,755,965 silver dollars in all. Surely with such coin-age it cannot be claimed that we have been hostile to silver currency. We coined been hostile to silver currency. We coined fifty-eight times as many silver dollars (in-

cluding the trade dollars) in the twenty-three and a half years since the adoption of the gold standard as were coined in the eighty-one years preceding the year of 1873. This fact shows our friendship for the use of silver in our currency, but these silver dollars have maintained their face value in circulation because the government pledges itself to maintain that value. Without that pledge they would at once revert to the commercial value. The claim that the legal-tender quality establishes this fact is erroneous. Our sliver dollars are now legal tender for all purposes, but without the pledge of the government the legal tender

will not sustain their value. CAN'T INCREASE SILVER'S VALUE. The speaker then gave the history of tries, showing that in many instances government notes of a full legal-tender quality circulated at a discount and that the legal-tender quality by itself has never sustained the value of money. He con-

ent commercial ratio of gold and silver is about 32 to 1, and yet in the face of this fact it is urged that this government can, by its simple, independent enactment of law, raise the value of silver 50 per cent. How often has it been noticed that the in-crease of 1 or 2 per cent. in the value of a commodity changes trade. When wheat is quoted 2 cents higher in one market as accessible as another, all wheat within that market is sold at the point where the highest price obtains. The business world daily demonstrates the principle that a small per cent. of profit will always turn the course of a commodity. If this is true, if we should by law undertake to increase the value of silver 50 per cent.. it would at once attract all the silver of the world. The silver bullion of the miners and the silver spoons and pitchers and rings, as well as all the foreign sliver coins, would at once be taken to our mints for coinage. And we would find that this government would simply be the warehouse for the silver of the world. But the coinage of this silver into dollars, even though those dollars should be de-clared to be full legal tender, would not be sufficient to maintain their value at 100 cents on the dollar. Free coinage is always upon individual account and individual ac-count means that the dollars when coined are delivered to the owners of the bullion, and they are then taken without any guaranty on the part of the government. An oversupply of silver, resting wholly upon its commercial value, would at once upon its commercial value, would at once break the price of the silver dollar and it would fall unsupported by the government pledge, and it would fall just as any other article would fall under like conditions to that point controlled by the commercial world. Let it be remembered that no one claims that coinage on individual account under free coinage ever carries with it the pledge of the government. The government ment merely certifies to the fineness and weight of the coin, stamps it and delivers it to the owner. The government's stamp

it in his living) until he can obtain a price in keeping with the value of the debased coln. But with labor this is very different.

The laborer has nothing to sell but his daily work. He is driven by force of circumstances and the needs of his family to accept such work as he can. He will be compelled to accept the debased coin, for his condition and that of those dependent upon him will prevent his holding his labor, the only commodity he owns, for a higher price. He will not be able to dicker in contracts like the merchant or the farmer, who can afford to wait a few days or weeks while negotiating a trade. He will not be able to dictate his terms like the man of wealth, but will be driven by force of circumstances to suffer at the hands of the depreciated currency. The pensioner who is dependent upon his pension will have nothing to sell and cannot therefore make a contract of any kind, but will be obliged to suffer such loss as the depreciation in the dollar brings. All holders of half-ing and logs stock (and our holders of building and loan stock (and our wage-earners constitute the great majority of such stockholders) will find their pit-tance depreciated in value in the same

'What the laboring man and the pensioner want to-day is a return of confidence and certainty in the business world. They have not forgotten the days prior 1893. They have not forgotten the period of prosperity this country enjoyed, nor will prosperity this country enjoyed, nor will they forget that that prosperity was obtained under the gold standard and when the country was controlled by Republican policy. If labor has more work men will be content with the same money they accepted during the days of our prosperity. We stand to-day pledged to maintain the honor and integrity of the Nation, if given power to maintain the system of finance power to maintain the system of finance we for so many years enjoyed, and to re-establish the principles of industrial con-duct that the Republican party has championed for so many years. When this confidence shall have been restored and Re-publican principles shall have taken control in the business world, we may again expect the return of prosperity."

COERCING THE EMPLOYES

CITY ADMINISTRATION DRIVES THEM INTO FREE-SILVER CLUBS.

Poor Street Laborers Afraid of Losing Their Jobs-Controller Johnson President of the Affair.

by the city under Mayor Taggart who have enough will and opinion of their own to not allow themselves to be whipped into the Bryan and Sewall line. Last night a meeting was held in the Council chamber on the call of Bert Spencer, Mayor Taggart's clerk, for the purpose of organizing a freesilver club. While there were over 100 people there, the absence of a few was so conspicuous as to be the most notable thing of the entire affair. Controller Johnson, who was a rampant gold bug before the Chicago convention, was there, but his deputy, Charles Adam, was missing, and conspicuously missing. Then there were none of the members of the Board of Health and few of the thinking men employed as clerks in the city offices. M. A. Downing, president of the Board of Works, was absent. The men who work on the bread upon the will and whim of George Herpick, who likewise is ready at all times to do the bidding of the Mayor, were there in force and were anxious to be among the can point to it in the future and say: "We are doing all we can for you, and you must keep us at work." They fully understood that the call for the meeting, being issued by Bert Spencer, was equal to having the name of the Mayor signed to it, and they further understood that the Mayor is not now in a frame of mind to bear up well under displeasure. For these and other similar reasons they flocked into the room, like sheep to the slaughter, to put their names on a list that is to insure them their

bread and butter while the present city administration lasts. Shortly after the meeting was called to order last night W. H. Bigger, an inspector in the engineer's department, and a man who is fond of taking his stand on a street corner and spouting free silver, arose and asked for a little information. He wanted asked for a little information. He wanted to know if the club to be organized was to be for free silver. There was no response, and he waited awhile. Finally he moved that a free-silver club be organized. The vote on it was somewhat like the sound of a passage of music with a "swell" mark over it. Those who had been driven into the camp were a little undecided as to which way the band wagon was headed. which way the band wagon was headed and did not allow their voices to mingle with the others until they saw what the leaders were doing. Many of them looked toward Bert Spencer, while others turned toward Controller Johnson. As soon as it was seen that these two men were voting on the call for the affirmative the others joined in and the vote swelled out until i filled the room. Many faces were a scare expression, as though the men did not know certainly that they had voted the right way.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Charles Garrard, E. A. Austin and August Tamm, to draw up rules for the government of the club. The committee retired and told fish stories while waiting until a reasonable time for them to report the already prepared rules. The rules been written and duplicated by Bert Spencer during the afternoon. In the meantime three men passed through the crowd and secured 101 names for the roster of the club. The committee reported that the club should be known as the City Administration Free-silver Club, and only employes of the city are eligible to membership. Controller Johnson was elected president, Councilman Montgomery vice president and Grant Hornaday secretary.

It was a noticeable fact that although every available bit of space in the room was filled with people and many were the hall, the scouring of the crowd by the three tellers brought forth only 101 names, which was not two-thirds of those present.

FELL UNDER A TROLLEY CAR. Michael McGinty, a Newsboy, Receives Injuries That May Kill Him.

of fireman John McGinty, of No. 10 engine house, was run over yesterday afternoon at about 5:30 o'clock by Broad Ripple car No. 30 and suffered injuries which may prove fatal. The little fellow was selling papers near the Union Station when the accident occurred, and it was his anxiety to dispose of one of his papers that resulted in his injuries. The boy was standing on the stone wall, which forms the west side of the north end of the tunnel, talking to a fellow-newsboy, when he thought he heard some one calling for a paper in front of the Spencer House, and without looking, he jumped to the ground, intending to run across the street, but instead he was struck by the approaching car. He was so small that the fender car. He was so small that the wheels failed to keep him from under the wheels in and he passed beneath, tangling himself in the machinery of the car. The car was immediately stopped. It was necessary to lift it from the boy. The city ambulance was called, and in charge of Dr. Wilson the little sufferer was removed to his home, at 153 West McCarty street, where his wounds were dressed Dr. Courtney his wounds were dressed. Dr. Courtney, who has been the family physician, called and the two doctors attended to the dangerous wounds in the head. On the right side of the boy's head the skull was laid bare for about three inches, making a very dangerous wound and one which the physicians fear may prove fatal. Over his left eye was another gash, besides the many bruises over his body. The doctors were nearly three hours dressing the wounds, so delicate was their work, but they still declare hopes of his recovery. A Cyclist Breaks His Wrist.

Parker Glazier, the seventeen-year-old son of John Glazier, of No. 139 East South street, sustained a compound fracture of the left wrist by a fall from his bicycle Monday afternoon. He was riding home from his work, at the Vandalla freight thrown to the ground. He attempted to break the fall by throwing out his arm,

and the broken wrist was the result. Impersonated George Rhodius. A sharper in Philadelphia secured \$100 by wire from Mrs. Rhodius, of this city, by

HE COULD FIND NO WORK GOLD OR SILVER

JOSEPH LAGLE, OUT OF EMPLOY-MENT, DESTROYS HIMSELF.

He Was a Brewer, Who Came Here from Evapsville-A Prayer Book in His Trunk.

Joseph Lagle, who has been rooming at the lodging house of Paulina Roos, No. 421 South Delaware street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at some time between 4 and 5 o'clock, by shooting himself through the brain. Lagle is a brewer who has been in this city for about two months looking for work, but he has not been successful. Yesterday he was more than usually despondent, owing to his inability to find employment, and his drooping spirits were the cause of considerable anxiety to the few friends he has in this part of the State. Yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock he walked into the saloon which is directly be neath his rooms and remarked in a gloomy way that a man might just as well be dead as alive and be without work. He then went upstairs to his room and was not again seen alive. At about 6:30 o'clock his landlady, Mrs. Roos, went to his room, and, upon knocking and receiving no answer, opened the door and found Lagie lying in the middle of the floor, with the blood trickling from the hole in his temple. The deed had been committed with a 32caliber revolver. The coroner was notified and the body was removed to Whitsett's FICE. morgue, with what belongings the dead man owned.

Lagle was a very large man, weighing possibly 225 pounds, and was thirty-seven years of age. His home was in Evansville, and he had with him a trunk full of clothes, the greater part of them clean. The trunk was opened and several books and railroad guides were found. From the appearance of his trunk it is likely that Lagie was once a well-to-do German, though \$1.29 was all the money he had at the time of his death. There was an old savings and loan book, a prayer book and several old wal-lets and note-books in his trunk. There There are a few of those men employed was also a book dated 1896, such as is pub-lished by the United States Brewers' Association, and which was printed in German. His prayer-book was in the same language. Nothing is known of Lagle be fore he came to this city, but it is expected that some word will be heard to-day from Evansyille concerning the disposal of the

Robbed an Aged Man.

Charles Rhoades, who was arrested Monlay and charged with being a confidence man, was tried in Police Court yesterday, fined \$157 and sentenced to 180 days in jail. The evidence showed that Ithoades and a partner robbed William Boots, a man eighty-four years old, of \$16 at the fair grounds. They first attempted to work him with the lock game, but failing in that, Rhoades snatched the money which Boots was holding in his hand and ran. Met Some Clever Young Men.

attended the labor celebration at Anderson Monday, reported to the police yesterday the loss of a diamond stud and \$24 in money. Mr. Beissenherz was assisted on the train at Anderson by several exceeding clever young men, and he believes that it was they who robbed him.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats. Fall Style 1896. "Seaton's Hat Store." Outing Bicycles Break All Records at

Broad Ripple. The manufacturers of the Outing wheel feel highly elated over the remarkable record made by their wheel at the Broad Rip-ple races yesterday. The riders of these wheels won nineteen prizes out of a total of twenty-four prizes, leaving but five prizes for the rest of the competitors. A rider of the Outing wheel won first in each race, making eight firsts, six seconds and five thirds. In addition to this, the time in the half-mile open, the two-mile

open and the three-quarter mile open were State records and very close to the world's record. The Outing team consists of David, Craig, Cameron, Duncan and Perrish.

Insure with German Fire Insurance of Indiana. General offices, 29 South Delaware street. Fire, tornado and explosion. Insure against tornadoes. The McGil-

llard Agency Company. Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats. Insure your home in the Glens Falls.

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